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Pope, John

John Pope, b. Louisville, Ky., Mar. 16, 1822, d. Sept. 23, 1892, was a Union officer in the U.S. Civil War. In 1862, as a major general, he commanded the Army of the Mississippi, securing the Union access to the Mississippi River almost as far south as Memphis. Promoted to brigadier general, he commanded the Army of Virginia, suffering defeat at the Second Battle of BULL RUN. Relieved of his command in September 1862, Pope served in the West and headed several military departments.

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Rosecrans, William S.

{roh-z'-kranz}

William Starke Rosecrans, b. Kingston, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819, d. Mar. 11, 1898, was a moderately successful Union general in the U.S. Civil War. He graduated (1842) from West Point and after 12 years in the army resigned to enter the kerosene business in Cincinnati. Returning to the army in 1861, Rosecrans--a talented strategist who often argued with his superiors--served ably under Gen. George B. MCCLELLAN and Gen. John POPE. As an army commander he won the battles of luka and Corinth in 1862 and in 1863 brilliantly maneuvered the Confederates out of Chattanooga without a battle. He was relieved of his command, however, after his forces were routed by Gen. Braxton BRAGG at nearby CHICKAMAUGA in September 1863. After the war, Rosecrans served as minister to Mexico (1867-69) and as a U.S. congressman from California (1881-85).

Warren W. Hassler, Jr.

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Schurz, Carl

{shurts}

Carl Schurz, b. near Cologne, Mar. 2, 1829, d. May 14, 1906, a German revolutionary in the 1840s, later won prominence in the United States as a diplomat, Union general, U.S. senator (1869-75), secretary of the interior (1877-81), editor, author, and orator. A student leader in the German Revolutions of 1848, he fled his native land after the uprisings were suppressed.

Emigrating to the United States in 1852, Schurz soon became widely known as an antislavery orator, Republican campaigner, and supporter of Abraham Lincoln. Serving briefly as American minister to Spain (1861-62), Schurz resigned to enter the Union army as a brigadier general. He saw action at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg and was promoted to major general.

In 1865, Schurz toured the South at President Andrew Johnson's request and concluded that blacks should be given the vote. He then served as a correspondent for the New York Tribune and an editor of newspapers in Detroit and Saint Louis before being elected U.S. senator from Missouri in 1868. Although he had previously been an active supporter of Ulysses S. Grant, he broke with the president while a senator and acted with the anti-Grant Republicans, opposing the plan to annex Santo Domingo and calling for civil service reform. He helped found the LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY in 1872.

Appointed secretary of the interior by President Rutherford B. Hayes, Schurz worked for Indian rights and conservation and instituted the merit system in his bureau. Later he served as an editor of the New York Evening Post (1881-83) and of Harper's Weekly (1892-98) and authored works on Henry Clay (1887) and Lincoln (1889). A leader of the MUGWUMPS in 1884, he bolted the Republican party to support the Democratic presidential candidate, Grover Cleveland. In his last years, Schurz headed civil service reform movements and was an antiimperialist opponent of the Spanish-American War. His reminiscences were published in three volumes in 1907-08 (abridged ed., 1961) and his papers in six volumes in 1913.

Gerald W. McFarland

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